ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS. W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

Hawaiian Gazette. A MARTIAL

PRE MONTH 50REIGN 5.00 Declared at Fort and Hotel By PRE YEAR, FOREIGN 5.00 Lieut. Merriam.

HAD LIEUT. WHEELOCK WITH HIM

Lawless Conduct of United States Army Officers-Gen. King Stopped It.

A little after 11 o'clock last night martial law was declared in Honoluiu. Announcement of the new dispensation was made by Second Lieut, Merriam, U. S. A., son of Maj. Gen. Merriam, commanding the department of the Pacific, in which is included the Hawaiian Islands. With Merriam was First Lieut. Wheelock, New York First Regiment, U. S. V.

Publication was made at the interection of Fort and Hotel streets, immediately after the two officers had left one of the saloons in that v.cinity.

Martial law was actually enforced by Merriam and Wheelock for two and a half hours. This was done without any authority whatever, with utter disregard of the civil laws and with an ignoring, or worse, of the police.

Merriam and Wheelock conducted hemselves in a manner most astonshing. Wheelock was provo marshal in charge of mounted infantrymen. Merriam may and may not have been on duty. At any rate the two officers assumed entire control, ordered citizens off the streets, then off the sidewalks and enforced their mandates through the mounted men. Army men, for management of whom it is supposed that at least Wheelock was detailed, kept away from the neighbor-

hood. Both Merriam and Wheelock were dictatorial to the point of insulting citizens who happened to be about. Wheelock engaged in a brawl with some sailors from a merchant ship. He followed them clear down to the docks and had a pair of his patrolmen chase two Inter-Island steamer captains to box piles on the wharf. A customs officer was also made to scramble for safety.

-Quite a crowd collected when Wheelock had his row with the sailors. Merriam ordered the street cleared and then the sidewalk. Fire flashed from the shoes of the horses as the soldier charged beneath the awnings. The native policeman on watch in the neighborhood went up Fort street to near the Love building. The charge up on the sidewalk was made at the corner opposite Benson, Smith & Co. Then Wheelock followed up the sailors to th

Merriam now had the enforcement of his martial law up town in his ow hands and he proceeded to act in the most high-handed manner. He stoppe anyone and everyone with curt inquir and with order to move on. The write heard him say there was martial law that he had his orders and would carr them out if he was killed for it. A ser geant, who must have been a regular came along and was about the only man who refused to bow to Merrian This sergeant asked if there was mar tial law and asked it in such a way \$135. that Merriam was forced to say no. But the sergeant, for his persistence or curiosity, was ordered under arrest. A corporal on Merriam's order, took the sergeant in the direction of the police station, but there was no jailing. Merriam kept on saying that he must be obeyed and that there must be no fool-

About 1 o'clock Gen. King awakened from his slumbers at the Hawaiian hotel and told of what was going on. He seemed genuinely sorry, and was angry to white heat. In relation to Merriam, Gen. King said the young man had no orders whatever and that he (King) would not have had the affair happen for \$20,000. Merriam had used Gen. King's name a number of times, saying that the com-mander-in-chief had ordered him to "take charge" at 11:30 and keep the

streets clear. Wheelock was running his martial law department at the waterfront for

Gen. King sent his adjutant general Capt. Saxton, after Wheelock and Mer riam. When Saxton appeared Wheel-ock, who had returned from the docks. and Merriam, were giving Capt. Bow ers a talk. Capt. Bowers was the only man who had suggested that the army men were going away beyond their authority. Merriam asked Saxton for a pistol. Saxton listened a minute, perhaps noticed that both Merriam and Wheelock were talking in confused

sentences and calling Merriam, stare ed away. Merriam resp. nded to the ef-fect that he was not going to leave yet. fect that he was not going to leave yet. Then Saxton said, in a firm tone: "Come here a minute." Saxton whispered to Merriam and Merriam called Wheelock. The latter heard the message from Gen. King. Wheelock stepped back a few feet, dismissed the squad in attendance, and Saxton, Merriam and Wheelock went off in the direction of the Hawaiian hotel. Saxton rection of the Hawaiian hotel. Saxton had asked Capt. Bowers to come to

Gen. King's headquarters this morn-ing. Before that Bowers had declined Merriam's invitation to do the same thing. Just as martial law ended Capt Robt. Parker, of the Hawaiian police, came up mounted. He gave out an order in native to arrest ANYBODY

making a disturbance. Merriam is ordinarily a fine young fellow. He is in the artillery. Wheelock has a sort of swagger.

Scores of citizens who were sent

home by Merriam actually believed that martial law had been declared. A member of Company D. Pennsyl-

vania recruits, found an old rebel carbine on the slopes of Diamond Head a few days ago.

SOLDIER'S DEATH.

Private of First New York-Funeral-Brother III.

Private Clarence H. Porter, of Company H. First New York, died at the Military hospital Sunday night and was buried from St. Andrew's Cathedral at 4 o'clock vesterday afternoon in Nuuanu cemetery. Rev. C. Swartz conducted the services. Company H-officers and men—and the First New York

Mr. Porter was a native of Binghamtown and was 32 years of age. At home he was a sash and door worker with the Robinson Planing Mill Co., was very highly esteemed by his employers. He leaves a young wife at

Binghampton; no children. The cause of death was "septic infection," appearing after a general collapse of the system. Young Porter was overcome by the sun at Camp Black and never recovered from the shock. His mind was considerably affected by it. Some days ago there was a general decline in his health and he was sent to the hospital. Some of his comrades

A sad feature of the case is that the dead man's brother, Fred, is now in a collector of customs is a Spaniard but very critical condition at the hospital loyal to the new regime. It seems to live. He belongs to the same company and is 28 years of age. Clarence Porter's death was the first in Company to the new regime. It seems to have been a toss-up when the offices at Guam had to be filled. There were three applicants including ter's death was the first in Company H | mentioned above and a young advenand the fourth in the regiment since the companies were mustered into active service.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., Oct. 3, 1898.

NAME OF STOCK.	Paid.	Par	BIG.	
MERCANTILE.	1	0.10	1000	-
C. Bre et & Co	600,000	10		590
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Halko	500,00			1175
Kahaka	500,900	7.53		14
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Wilder S & Co	500,000		10000	1
Inter Island S. S. Co	200,000	1	****	1
Haw a E et C	275,000	10	OF	
Mutual Telephone Co.	1-10 C.N		0	

Outside Sales-15 Wilder S. S. Co \$115.

Half Million of Money.

sugar and steamship dividends. Not in many months has so much money been distributed locally from these five per cent, \$100,000; Hawaitan Sugar Co., ten per cent, \$100,000; Walluku, ten per cent, \$70,000; Ewa bonds, \$50,000; Hawaiian Agricultural Co., ten per cent, \$50,000; Honomu, ten per cent, \$30,000; Brewer, three per cent, \$18,000; I. I. S. N. Co., three per cent. \$15,000; Wilder S. S. Co., three percent, \$15,000; Waimanalo, five percent, \$12,600; Olowalu, five percent,

Harry Corson Clarke.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.-Harry Corson Clarke is making arrangements for an extended tour throughout Hawaii, Australia, Japan, India and Maniia with his company at the close of his present

DAUGHTER OF CONFEDERACY. NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 18.—Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, died at noon today at the Rockingham hotel, to which place she came as a guest in the early part of the Pier's social season.

Transport Pennsylvania is in Port

Has a Number of Sick Men Aboard Incidents of Voyage-Soldiers on Luzon.

The United States troopship Penn sylvania is at Brewer's wharf taking on 400 tons of coal. She arrived from Manila by way of Guam yesterday afternoon, having on board twelve passengers, mostly invalided soldiers from the Philippines. Dr. Smith, formerly surgeon of the United States cruiser Baltimore, who is well known in Honolulu, is one of the passengers. The Pennsylvania will probably sail for San Francisco on Wednesday.

The Pennsylvania sailed from Honolulu August 3rd, in company with the troopship Rio de Janeiro, and arrived at Manila on August 24th, where she lay at anchorage until September 9th, sailing at noon that day for Guam, which was reached on the 17th ultimo. She remained there until September 18th, being feasted by the inhabitants in a royal manner. The Pennsylvania was the first vessel flying the United States flag that had touched at Guam since the Charleston took possession Two revolutions had taken place, which was not bad, since Republican principles had not been long in the land. Incited by Spanish priests, twice had the natives pulled down "Old Glory" and hoisted the Spanish colors. Twice had the local police hoisted the ensign of Uncle Sam again and bloodshed had ensued. The Pooh Bah who is running things in Guam for the United States is reported to be a young sailor, who is said to have deserted from one of the whalers touching there to the hospital. Some of his construction some time ago. He fills every brought away after the sunstroke at from Governor down to tax collector, and it is said some of the natives think the money still goes to Spain. The turer from the wilds of Borneo. The

Borneo man was left. Dysentery, mumps and measles were epidemic at Manila when the Pennsylvania left. The troopships Peru, Puebla, Newport and St. Paul were still there and all expected to sail the week following. Preperations were being made to resist Aguinaldo's aggressions and the United States troops were in fighting order ready to move on the rebels if necessary

The Pennsylvania went to Guam to return the Spanish doctor, whom the Charleston inadvertently took away when the place was captured. pears that he was with the Spanish troops taken from the garrison, a fact not known, however, until Manila was reached. The removal of a doctor under such circumstances is a serious matter, but it appears that no one was to blame in this case. The United States Government righted the wrong by sending the transport back to the island with the physician. The Span ish people received the doctor with wild cheers of delight and thanked and cheered the captain of the Pennsyl vania for returning him to them

Dr. Smith is returning to the United States to undergo his examination. This officer was here on the Baltimore last year. There are on board four regulars, whose terms of service have expired, and two First California men both invalided.

One sick Californian is named Hartwell. He was very sick in Manila and has never recovered. He is now a skel eton and has but slight chance of pu l-Nearly a half million dollars were he gained slightly in weight and last disbursed yesterday in the shape of night appeared more cheerful than in weeks before.

A sergeant major of the Montana regiment goes home on furlough. Since he has been in Manila his mother died two sources. The concerns paying div-idends and the amounts were: Ewa. In some estate matters. He hopes not to return to Manila, unless, in 'eed, active war operations are reopened.

There are four United States sailors on board from various war ships Three are crazy, and the other one, chief quartermaster of the Baltimore, is very ill. The insane men became deranged since the war began in the Orient. It is believed quiet and rest will perhaps restore them all to health. Officers of the Pennsylvania report that deaths are occurring among the roops in Manila from dysentery. trouble seems to be caused by the im-prudence of the men themselves. Fruits of all kinds abound and men simply will not let that class of food In Manila the complaint is epi-

demte. Manila is quiet. Were it not for the presence of war ships and soldiers one would not suppose that anything out of the ordinary was going on. Traffic of all kinds has been resumed

under military rule, although regulations are very mild and highly satis-factory to the people. In fact the gov-ernment of the place is much more agreeable to the people than that o

agreeable to the people than that of the Spaniards.

The insurgents are still a doubtful quantity. They are apparently watching with the deepest interest peace negotiations, but at the same time are keeping on a strict war footing. Aguinaido, in his own mind and among his followers, is dictator and is believed to be preparing trouble for any power attempting to hold Manila. American officers distrust greatly Aguinaido and the insurgents as a whole.

The Pennsylvania reached Manila

The Pennsylvania reached Manila nearly two weeks after the battle. That same night the fight between natives and soldiers, in which one of the latter was killed, took place. The Montans men were ordered to arms soon after landing, the appearance of things ther being that a riot was at hand.

The transport carries a number o souvenirs. One of them is a Spanish flag from Guam. When the custom house officer at that place, came out to the transport he flew a Spanish flag astern his boat. He parted with the flag and staff for a slight considera-tion and it now belongs to the third officer of the ship.

DOWN WENT DEANE.

Man Overboad in Person of Transport Carpenter.

Carpenter J. M. Deane of the Pennsylvania had an involuntary bath in the bay at dark last night. Dressed in his best, he left the city and attempted to insure comfort, well-being and health to return up a rope ladder over the peak of his vessel to the deck. But Carpenter Deane was heavy and the ladder was fastened at the top only. Just as the seaman laid hands on the friendly deck the ladder slipped from under his feet. There was a splash in the water like the launching of a small vessel, and the sea closed over 220 pounds of poor Carpenter Deane. There was a fall of twenty feet from

the deck to the water and twenty feet from there to the bottom. Carpenter Deane made the round trip in the bay in short order and soon appeared, sputtering, and mad, on the surface, leaving his hat as a souvenir with Davey Jones. A rope was thrown out and he was dragged upon the wharf by na-tives. In his fall from aloft the man's assed within a few inches of the wharf. Several people looking on thought he struck it, but this happily proved not the case

VIA HONOLULU.

A Great Naval Expedition to Visit This Port.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29,-The advance guard of the naval expedition for Honotulu and eventually for Manila started resterday when the Abarenda sailed from Fortress Monroe via Brazil. The Abarrottress Monroe via Brazu. The Abar-enda is a collier, one of the four which are to keep the big battleships Oregon and lowa supplied with coal on their long voyage around South America. The plan is to have two of the colliers pre-cede the battle ships and two to go along with them.

plan is to have two of the centers procede the battle ships and two to go along
with them.

In addition to these escorting craft,
Acting Secretary Allen today ordered
that the Celtic and Iris be added to the
expedition. The Celtic is a refrigerator
and supply ship and the Iris is a distilling ship. Their capacity is enormous
and Mr. Allen said that no such perfectly
equipped naval expedition ever sailed
under any flag.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—A Sun special
from Washington says: September 27th
has been fixed by the Navy Department
as the date of departure of the Oregon
and lowa from the Brooklyn Navy Yard
on their 18,009-mile voyage to Manila, via
Honolulu, The armorelads will be accompanied by five colliers, two of which
will accompany them all the way.

EMPRESS AT HELM.

Dowager Rules and Emperor in Fear of Death. EMPRESS RULES

LONDON, Sept. 24 .- A dispatch to the fimes from Pekin says the Emperor and all the higher state officials have bowed to the Dowager Empress, and that every-thing is quiet.

EMPEROR IN FEAR.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—According to special dispatches received from Pekin members of the European community there believe the life of the Emperor of China is in danger. It is added that the Dowager Empress desires to place Prince Kung's grandson on the throne. The Emperor realizes the strength of the conspiracy against bim and has ordered the guards at the palace to be strengthened. BRITISH AHEAD.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times says that as the result of British protests the Tsung-Il Yamen has authorized the conclusion of the Newchwang Railway loan with a British syndicate.

MONEY FOR SPAIN.

1.ONDON, Sept. 21.—The Daily News his morning says the Rothschilds will one Spain 24,000,000 or 25,000,000 on the scrurity of the Almaden quicks. Ever times when the treaty of peace shall have a signed.

Company G's Trophy. The Foreign Office shooting trophy,

won by Company G in the series of matches just closed, is being made on the Coast and will arrive here in about two weeks. It will be presented to the company by Minister Cooper in its quarters at the drill shed. The occasion will be one of special jollification on the part of G, to which several friends will be invited. The trophy, which is a beautiful shield, will be

The hearing of Capt. Whiting, charg-Traffic of all kinds has been resumed ed with unnecessarily delaying his ship and business is booming. The City is at this port, is in progress at Manila.

hung up in the company room.

Regiments to Be Sent From San Francisco-Large Number of Reinforcements

FOR MANUA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19,-Commanding leneral, Department of California: With he approval of the Acting Secretary of War the Fifty-first Iowa, Twentieth Kansas, First Tonnessee, First Washington and detachment of the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry at San Francisco are hereby relieved from duty in the Department of California and will proceed to Manila, Philippine Islands, reporting up-on arrival for duty to the commanding General United States forces at that point. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation. special care being taken to provide sufficient space and the subsistence and medical departments are charged with providing ample and suitable supplies furnished by the respective departments

to insure comfort, well-being and health of the troops en route. By command of Major General Miles.

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Commanding General. Department of California: All recruits and detachments now at San Francisco belonging to regiments in the Philippine Islands, including the four companies of the Twenty-third United States Infantry, are directed to proceed to Manila. By command of Major General Miles.

H. C. CORBIN,

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
There will be sent to Manila 5,000 to

FROM HONOLULU.

Officers and men of Camp Otis (in the race track here) have the assurance that they will go on to Manila.

The First New York remains here.
Gen. King may go on to Manila.

The Camp Otis forces expect to leave by the returned Arizona about the last of this month.

DEWEY'S SENTIMENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.-Under date of August 29th, Martin Egan, special

date of August 20th, Martin Egan, special war correspondent in the Philippines, writes of an interview with Admiral Dewey, the great man of the war, in which the Admiral expresses a fervent desire that Oid Glory will forever wave over all the Philippines. Mr. Egan writes.

"Standing on the quarter deck of the Baltimore vesterday and gazing at the Baltimore vesterday and gazing at the American flag over Fort Santiago, within the walled city, Admiral Dewey said:
"I hope it floats there forever, forever. It is strange that we have wrested an empire from those people, and that with the loss of only a few men. Our navy did most remarkable work. If I were a religious man, and I hope I am, I should say that it was the hand of God. I remember when we engaged the fleet seeing shells fired directly at us, and I do not understand under heaven why we escaped. Then we came up here in the Olympia and sent them an ultimatum. In three letters that were written by Consul Williams I told them if they fred another shot I would destroy their city; I demanded the surrender of some small vessels that scurried into the Pasig and which I believed were torpede-boats, and I asked the Joint me of the cable. We

versels that scurried into the Pasig and which I believed were torpedo-boats, and I asked the joint use of the cable. We were close in and alone, but they did not fire, and never did.

"I am proud of these men under me and proud to be their leader. They are all efficient. I gave up the Olympia and sent her to Hongkong and came on the Haltimore. Here I find everything as efficient as on the Olympia, I am sending all of the squadron up to be cleaned, and have asked for a battle ship and an armored cruiser. I do not intend to go home unless it is absolutely necessary, for there is much work still to be done here. I do not want to go until it is all over. The truth has not been told about this place. It is not so hot and the weather is much better than has been asserted. In the fleet we have less sickness than on an ordinary cruise."

WANT INDEPENDENCE.

MANILA, Sept. 22.—The Filipino Na-tional Assembly has decided to request tional Assembly has decided to request the Americans, first, to recognize the in-dependence of the islands; second, to es-tablish a protectorate over their external affairs, and to induce the powers to recognize their independence; third, to ap-point a joint commission of Americans and Filipinos for the arrangement of de-tails to 'reciprocate the Americans' ser-vices."

WANT INDEPENDENCE.

HOMESICK.

MANILA, Aug. 29.-Merritt's army is homesick and there has been a rush of homesick and there has been a rush of applications for relief, Garrison duty does not seem to serve to keep the enthusiasm of the troops up to the proper point and when it was announced that Merritt had been summoned to Paris and that Gen. Greene and several others had been given permission to return to the United States the was a flood of applications for relief. The desire to get away is not to be condemned.

IN CUBA.

American Flag at Havana Occupation Forces.

FLAG IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Sept. 30.-The first American flag in Havana was hoisted at 10 o'clock this morning on the flag-staff of the Trocha Hotel, the headquarters of the Evacuation Commission. A guard of marines was posted at the entrance to the grounds. The Spanish must be out of Cuba by the end of February, 1898.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Unless the present plan is suddenly changed the American Army of occupation will sail Set Cuba about October 15th. This statement is made on the authority of an Army officer who is usually well informed of the plans of the War Department. According to this officer the army will include two corps and possibly three, or from 60,000 to 90,000 officers and men. The troops will land, for the most part, at Hayana and from there be distributed throughout the island.